THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1898.

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid.

SUNDAY, per Year. DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year, 8 00 DAILT AND SUNDAY, per Month.

Postage to foreign countries added. Tan Sur, New York Otty. Panis Elecque No. 13, near Grand Hotel, and Elecque No. 10, Boulevard des Capucines.

If our friends who favor us with manuscript ion wish to have rejected articles retur must in all cases send stamps for that purpose,

East and West.

As between a foothold for the United States in the East Indies, such as the Philippines, and a foothold in the West Indies, Porto Rico, for example, that in the East would be of incomparably greater importance. The practical difference between our having it and not having it in the East would be vastly greater than between having or not having it near our own shores.

A second contrast between Porto Rico and the Philippines is more striking yet, While every new year would be bound to make our acquisition of Porto Rico more certain and more easy, every year would make the acquisition of the Philippines more improbable and difficult. The law of political gravitation which would work in our favor in the case of Porto Rico would work against us in the Philippines. And it would work surely for the benefit of some other power.

The Philippines must continue to be what they are, namely, ours.

Arroyo and Guavama.

The capture of seacoast towns without the aid of the land forces is becoming a favorite pastime with the navy. In adding Guayama Bay to our possessions, with the towns of Arroyo and Guayama, the St. Louis, Gloucester and Wasp, under Capt. GOODRICH, have given us a new landing place on the south coast, about forty miles east of Ponce, and of course almost that distance nearer San Juan.

Guayama, indeed, is nearly due south of the capital, and a cart road connects it with Cayey, where it comes upon the macadamized road. In a military point of view the advantage of sending a force to Cayey by way of Guayama would be that it would flank the Spanish position at Aibonito, which is understood to be fortified. Of course, the difficulties of marching on the dirt road from Guayama are greater, but Capt, GOODRICH found that the small garrison had retreated to Cayey, so that little opposition on the way need be feared. The military road from Ponce after passing Coamo, which we now hold, reaches Albonito, and thence winds through the hills easterly ten miles to Cayey, so that the seizure of the latter point by us would at once imperil the Spanish position at Albonito. We should then, also, have a second and shorter line of supply from the coast.

But whether any military use is or is not made of the new base at Guayama Bay, it adds one more to our list of conquests in Porto Rico, and with other surrenders makes the whole south coast ours.

Senator Hoar's Fears.

Senator HOAR says that the "fundamental doctrine" of the United States cannot stand if this country undertake also to exercise dominion over conquered islands, over vassal States, over subject races; if in addition to the differences of race and education we attempt to govern great masses of people, aliens in birth, of strange language, of different religious."

The United States will "conquer" no islands that do not greatly prefer American to Spanish rule. The conquerors in this war are, in fact, liberators. If technically the American title to the liberated islands rests upon force, in reality it will carry with it a greater degree of the consent of the inhabitants than in the case of most of our previous annexations, where that consent has not been considered at all.

As to subject races, the United States have had to deal with the Indians, long the most refractory subject race in the world. Our previous appexations, whether by conquest or purchase, have been of territory almost exclusively occupied by alien races. The march of colonization has gone from the Atlantic seaboard to the Pacific. a much longer way before the days of Pacific railroads than from San Francisco

It is surprising to find Senator HOAR talking about subject races, vassal States, differences of race, and aliens of strange language and religion. If he thought that these were difficulties that bar republican government from regions where they prevail, why did he vote for the annexation of Hawaii? Will he say that the United States can successfully govern small masses of people of different races, languages and so on, but cannot successfully govern large masses? He might as well say that popular government thrives in Rhode Island. but not in New York. If the United States can manage thousands of allens it can manage hundreds of thousands.

In voting for the annexation of Hawaii Mr. HOAR voted for the annexation of one 'vassal State," to use his poetical phrase, It is to his honor that he did so. We regret that so able and vigorous an American should not have more confidence in the capacity of his countrymen to do in the Philippines what he esteems them capable of doing in Hawaii.

The Finances of Prussia.

The Berlin Reichsanzeiger has published an official statement of the finances of the kingdom of Prussia which is of great interest in many ways. It shows Prussia to be the most prosperous industrial State in the world, and explains how it is able to meet the heavy charges imposed by the political and military situation of Germany.

With a population of about thirty-two millions, the public debt of Prussia is rather more than fifty dollars per capita, or about \$1,625,000,000. It has been increased by \$450,000,000 in the last six years, but of this amount only about \$25,000,000 was expended on unproductive work. The cost to or that the prevailing climatic or other the State of the whole debt is only \$55,000,-000 a year, while the net revenue received from the public works and State properties is over \$135,000,000. The net revenue of the railways belonging to the State, which in 1880-81 was only \$28,000,000, during

yield an average of \$12,500,000.

There are, of course, fluctuations in the revenue derivable from these sources, especially from the railways which depend on the barvests and general trade of the country for their business. Their working, however, is, on the whole, satisfactory and progressively beneficial to the public revenue. Taxation, direct or indirect, is consequently light, and not only have great public works been carried out with advantage to the public service, but large sums have been spent on popular instruction. Since 1890 nearly \$17,500,000 has been added to the annua expenditure on public education.

The interests of agriculture are also well looked after. There are heavy appropriations from time to time for dairy schools, technical agricultural education, and other methods of raising the standard of cultivation and increasing production. The organized trades also receive considerable subsidies from the State, the grants having risen from \$1,250,000 on the first occasion to \$10,000,000 on the last. A million and a quarter of dollars has already been given toward the improvement of laborers' dwellings in the interest of public health and morality, and a further

grant is now about to be made. The gross revenue of the kingdom, which was \$200,000,000 in 1880, has grown to over \$500,000,000 at the present time, For this year the net revenue is estimated at \$197,000,000. The analysis of the State income shows that about 20 per cent, came from direct and about 512 per cent, from indirect taxation, while 7412 per cent, was derived from the net yield of the revenues of the State properties.

There are drawbacks, however, to this otherwise pleasant condition of affairs. The demands of the imperial treasury on Prussia for the maintenance of the services of the empire are steadily increasing.

The Senate's Part in the Process of Making Peace.

The Constitution gives the power to declare war to Congress, that is to say, to the Senate and House acting concurrently, with the approval of the President, as in the case of other legislation. But the formal conclusion of war and the prescription of the conditions of peace belong exclusively to the treaty-making power. The treaty of peace, like all other treaties must be negotiated by the President and ratified by a two-thirds vote in the Senate. The House has nothing to do with it. One curious and in some respects anom

lous result of this is that there may be comprehensive and far-reaching legislation for the government of territory of the United States, in which the House of Representatives has neither voice nor vote; in deed, against the will of the House of Representatives. A treaty framed by the Executive and ratified by the necessary majority of the Senate becomes the supreme law of the land. The Constitution makes it the supreme law of the land. A treaty supersedes and repeals previous statutory enactments in conflict with its provisions notwithstanding the fact that the enactments thus overidden had the concurrence of both houses of Congress, with the President's approval. In a certain sense this impeaches the mathematical axiom that a part cannot be greater than the whole. For the President and two-thirds of the Senate may undo and set aside legislation previously accomplished by the President, the whole Senate and the whole House.

Suppose, for example, that in the treatof peace between the United States and Spain we should undertake, as one of the conditions of Spain's cession to us of the Philippines, to administer the affairs of those islands perpetually upon a plan of government would become supreme law as soon as the Senate ratified the treaty; the House would have had no voice in the matter; it would be powerless either to ordinary method.

We suppose this extreme case merely in order to Illustrate the great legislative power which may be exercised Constitutionally at a time like this by the President and the Senate without the cooperation of the House. Practically, there is little danger at any time of its abuse, for the moral safeguards surrounding the maids, is traditionally a German settle process of legislation by treaty are both

numerous and potent. The direct checks, however, concern only the Executive and the Senate. The Senate can make no law in the form of a treaty except in the exact shape in which the President has submitted it. The President can make no law by process of trenty which two-thirds of the Senate are not willing to ratify.

The Relation of Mosquitoes to Malaria.

"Prof. Kocn has discovered that mosquitoes are the cause of malaria." Such was the announcement made from Berlin shortly after the distinguished bacteriologist read his paper on tropical malaria at the June meeting of the Berlin Colonial Society. The statement has been construed in some quarters as equivalent to the assertion that where mosquitoes are, there will be objections. malarial disease also. That is not its true import. Dr. Kocn does believe that the infection of malaria is capable of being conveyed, and is, in fact, conveyed into the numan system by the agency of mosquitoes; but this view by no means involves the conclusion that malaria will necessarily be present wherever mosquitoes are plenty.

It should be borne in mind that the Professor's observations and researches relate to the tropical forms of malaria which occur in India and Africa. On some islands near the African coast, and in the Usumbara country, he notes that mosquitoes and malaria are both absent. In an abstract of Dr. Kocu's paper by the Berlin correspondent of the Lancet, it is said : "The mosquitoes probably deposit their eggs on the human body, the parasites issue from those eggs, and when their number has increased the disease develops. The time of incubation is about ten or twelve days."

While this hypothesis may be well founded in its application to the tropics, the mosquito occurs so abundantly in tem perate or even Arctic regions in which malaria is unknown as to indicate almost conclusively either that it produces no infective parasites in those parts of the globe sanitary conditions render the parasites

harmless there. Nowhere are mosquitoes more annoying to man than within the Arctic Circle. In Sir John Franklin's classical narrative of his journey to the shores of the Polar

500,000. The State domains and forests of the discomfort occasioned to the explorers by the swarms of mosquitoes which they encountered, on the yery margin of the Arctic ocean itself. Their trip was likewise tropical in the frequency of the violent thunderstorms by which they were beset. In these regions, however, malaria appears never to be developed even by the tropical conditions which thus sometimes manifest themselves in the short Arctic

While, therefore, it seems probable that Prof. Koch is right in thinking that mosquitoes do cause malaria in man, their agency in the production of malarial dis ease can hardly be coextensive with their geographical distribution. There must be large areas of the earth's surface where the mosquito is known, yet malaria is net.

Signs of the End.

The notice given by Secretary Long to Mr. GRISCOM that the St. Louis and St. Paul will soon be returned to their owners is a significant step toward the re trenchment that will mark the close of our war with Spain. They and the other pair of the American line have been in service over three months. The expense, including that of putting in and taking out the gun and magazines, is very gre-*; but the plan of chartering instead of buying the ships is already vindicated, even though the Harvard and Yale are to be retained for some time yet as transports.

We shall see the present step followed, ur doubtedly, by other withdrawals of auxiliary ships from active service. On the other hand, the preparations to send a large ad ditional force to Porto Rico may not look like expecting the end of the war; but this move is made apparently for the moral effect of the display, the instruction of the men in campaigning and the satisfaction of the troops themselves, more than from any real need. Their pay and rations must go on whether they are in Porto Rico or elsewhere, and the additional expense of transportation is hardly to be considered. If there should be any resistance at San Juan this added force might help to shorten it.

At all events, in the navy the signs are o shrinkage in the auxiliary forces, as Spain's marine power on this side of the ocean is gone. There are still blocksding and transport duties to perform, but these will soon diminish.

The Jersey Barmaids.

The Hoboken Common Council has re ceived a formal protest from the Waiter and Bartenders' Association of Hudson county, including Jersey City as well as Hoboken, against the increase in the number of barmaids, which, they aver, has occurred and is "a menace to the good order and fair name of Hoboken."

This is a serious accusation. The fair name of Hoboken is not to be smirched with impunity, and the Council is asked to aid in abating an evil at once insidious widespread and increasing. The petition ers are not opposed to barmaids on the ground of delinquency in those of Hoboken out to the whole system of barmaids.

In New York it is a violation of law fo aloon keepers to employ barmaids. By the statute of 1892, a liquor license could be revoked on proof that the holder permitted "any girl or woman, not a member of his family, to sell or serve, or offer to sell or serve, or cause to be sold or served upon the licensed premises any strong or spirituous liquors, wines, ale, or beer. Under the present law it is an offence "to permit any girl or woman not a member of his family to sell or serve any liquor" on the premises of a holder of a tax receipt The exemption of members of the family of the saloon keeper was made in defer government definitely set forth in the ence to the German custom for the wife or treaty itself. That particular scheme of | daughter of the proprietor to aid in the business, which is usually as much of a restaurant as a saloon, and frequented by

both men and women. In barrooms conducted on the American assist or to prevent. The Constitution puts | plan the presence of women waiters has allegislation by treaty on precisely the same | ways been regarded as objectionable and plane as legislation by the other and more | unnecessary, but flagrant abuse of a practice which is general in England led to our enactment of the law against barmaids. It was the employment of women waiters in concert saloons of a lewd and disor derly character.

> Hoboken, the good order and fair name of which are said to be imperilled by the abnormal increase in the number of barment. According to the national census of 1890, its foreign-born population is 17,000, of which 10,000 are Germans, and Teutonic customs prevail extensively thereabouts. The objection to barmaids by the Waiters and Barkeepers' Union of Hoboken, how ever, is not due to a desire to protect the public morals, but to their competition with men waiters and barkeepers on the ground that the women are willing to work for lower wages. In the so-called dairy restaurants of this city women are ployed in preference to men, and without any serious objections, so far as known; and the "menace" from their presence to Hoboken is probably, therefore, not quite so serious as it is represented to be. But the fact that such employment has been illegal in New York since 1892 furnishes the Jersey petitioners, the defenders of Hoboken's good name, with a precedent for their

Open Doors in the East.

The Chamber of Commerce in Portland. Oregon, has passed unauimously these spirited resolutions:

"We believe that any other course than the reten tion of the Philippines would be construed as a sur render to the menaces of foreign powers; we un-hesitatingly demand the retention of these islands, that the commerce of the Orient may be shared in by our people without dictation from any European power whatsoever."

In thirty years the United States will have a population of some 140,000,000, if the normal rate of American growth is maintained. In thirty years more another immense growth of the population will have taken place. Our trade will have to grow immensely in proportion. Our surplus products must have an outlet. We must expand to live. The sharp-eyed merchants of Portland

see that the Philippines must be taken, and our share in the trade of the East secured. If on account of our blindness to the opportunities which the war has put into our hands we fail to open and keep open the doors of commerce in the East, we shall have to fight some time for what we now throw away.

The United States can get in now. In a few years we shall have to break in.

The recent plucky performance of Mrs. M. C. ALLEN, wheelwoman, is the subject of of the gentler sex. Starting at 12 o'clock last past years has averaged close on \$75,000. Sea, published three-quarters of a century New York to Boston in forty-five seconds less 600, and for 1898-99 is estimated at \$109. ago, we find mention again and again than twenty-four hours, thereby eclipsing man's Sunday night, Mrs. ALLEN rode her wheel from

best former record between those places by almost an hour, and incidentally sile coasts of every female rival. Owing to muddy roads the rider was often obliged to go out of the regular course, and when she dismounted at the end of her journey her cyclometer reg

stered 254 miles. Without discussing the question of wisdom which prompted the undertaking of the feat by as viewed by expert wheelmen, furnishes a splendid illustration of woman's grit and en-durance. Setting out with a prearranged schedule, her first stop was Norwalk, where she arrived over two hours behind time, after difficult riding over heavy roads. Undismayed by that fact, and with a show of resolution never surpassed, probably, by a railroad engineer, she determined to keep on pedalling and make up lost time. Fresh pacemakers were on hand and the ride was continued.

At Meriden Mrs. Array appeared after her all-night ride more sprightly even than her escorts, and, led by new and swift pacemakers roceeded at the rate of about eighteen miles an hour toward Hartford. When she reached Hartford eighty minutes of lost time had been made up. Five minutes enabled her to estab her breath and acknowledge the courtesies of admirers. Thence she took the road to Spring. field with renewed vigor, following closely the lead of some "lightning flyers" from the Hartford Wheel Club

At Springfield an hour was taken for refreshnents, and then began the last stretch of the journey. After passing Worcester all lost time vas regained, and the rider's previous schedule was abandoned as too slow. From South Framingham the pace of twenty miles an hour was maintained, and many of the proud men rider to Boston were left behind. At Beacon Hill the journey ended.

It is said that Mrs. ALLEN's health was unmpaired by her effort, and quite likely the report is true. Physicians aver that some per sons are qualified by nature to become great bicyclists, as some are qualified to become great swimmers; but the statement is supplemented by the assertion that most cyclists with an ambition to become champions will probably live longer if they ride slowly. For hat reason, ladies who may aspire to gain applause by following the example of Mrs. ALLEN are cautioned to think twice before selecting

Meanwhile, let there be no delay about getting off reinforcements to Manila!

However we look at it, the religious problem n the Philippines, if we take them, will be most grave, and will affect the political problem there and it home mischievously.—Evening Past.

There will be, for there can be, no "religious problem in the Philippines" when they become a part of the United States. Church and State are absolutely separated under our political system, and neither can interfere with the other. The possibility of conflict exists only in the malice of the Mugwump mind.

NATIONAL EXPANSION.

The Chief Justice of Texas Warns the Democratic Party Against the Wrong of

From the Galveston Daily News BRENHAM, Tex., July 20.-To the News: The primaies have already settled nearly all the nomi to be made by the great convention of Democrats to convene at Galveston next Tuesday, but action will probably be taken by it upon a question of great im-portance to the party. I say to the party, because whatever may be its action, the people of the United States are for the expansion of their territorial juris diction. The acquisition of Cuba and Porto Rice by the United States as a result of the present war with Spain seems to be a foregone conclusion, the first by voluntary annexation after the pledge given by Con gress has been complied with, and the latter in the way of indemnity or simple conquest, if you please. No platform or resolution that may be adopted by the convention about to assemble can stay the tide of popular opinion set in motion by the victory at Manila.

Since its inception the Democratic party has favored and promoted the extension of the bound-aries of the United States, and under its administration this country has grown to be a great power. is more responsible for the change of public opinion that is fast making obsolete the doctrine of isolation than any other party. If the opposition of the Democratic party had been listened to the United States would have continued to be bounded on the north by Canada, on the east by the Atlantic Ocean, n the south by the Spanish territory of Florida, and on the west by the upper Mississippi. With no out-let to the Gulf of Mexico, they would now have been only a small country bordering on the Atlantic sea board. Will a petty spirit of opposition to the B sublican party cause Democrats to forsake the prin ciples that have guided them for nearly a cent ondiate their glorious past, and sell the birthright of the party for the chance of some advantage over the opposition? Will they remain a party of progress and administration, or will they drop into a faction of simple opposition, the inglorious witnesses of grand achievements they will be powerless to pre-vent? Consistent with the past history of the party, they should as patriots help the dominant party t guide their common country in the present crisis to glorious and honorable adjustment of the mestions growing out of the present war. No hasty ction should be taken, and the party should not be committed to an unreasoning opposition, but a just conservatism should prevail that would recognize the right of this country to reap the just results of the war, whether it is to be to stop at our own shore in territorial acquisition or to go further and open up the resources of the Orient to the commerce of our people in extension of the sound Democrat doctrine of free trade. C. C. GARRETT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The discussi rith regard to giving up the Philippines reminds me of a somewhat similar matter in the war with Mexico relating to the peninsula of lower California, which may be of interest to THE SUN. In July, 1847, a detachment of several companies of First New York Volunteers occupied La Paz and San José, under command of Lieut.-Col. Burton, and the inhabitants were promised "the profection of our Government and guaranteed the rights secured by our Constitution," and in November, 1847, they wer assured by the commander of the Pacific squadron, with the approbation of the Secretary of the Navy, that this territory would be permanently retained b the American Government. And again by the President of the United States, in his annual message December, 1847, "that it should never be given up to Mexico," and yet it was surrendered. "Although acting under these assurances all of the most respetable people not only refused to take part with the Mexican forces which were sent to recapture the country from the Americans, but many of them as

From the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

non on the "Imperial Power of America." . .

eay whether we will or will not take up the im-

perium. That has been settled for us by divine

Providence. We are and must be a commanding na

tion among the nations of the world, and must effect

for ourselves only. A nation that exports \$1,000,

000,000 a year from its various ports is a nation that must make itself felt in the world, and of which the

A Poem of Fact.

From the Detroit Free Press.

world must take notice."

appealble for us to insulate ourselves, living in and

for good or for evil the destinies of the world. It is

The Surrender of Lower California.

New Duties for Major Gauss. ALBANY, Aug. 3.-Gov. Black to-day appointed tually took up arms in our defence and rendered valuable services in ridding the peninsula of the Major Charles H. Gauss of this city to be As-Major Charles H. Gauss of this city to be as-sistant Inspector of Small Arms Practice, with the rank of Colonel. Col. Gauss will act tem-porarily in place of Brig.-Gen. Kirby, Inspector of Rifle Practice, who is serving with the First New York Volunteers at Camp Algor. guerrilla hordes sent over from Mexico for the pu cose of effecting our expulsion. In this conflict some who sided with us lost their lives, many their property, and all exposed themselves to the ven geance of Mexico," &c. See report of Licut. (afterward Gen.) H. Wager Halleck, page 612, doc. 17, Nebraska's Pops.

Thirty-first Congress, first session, Hou From the Nebraska State Journal. How dear to the Pops is the strong resolution Abolishing passes and clipping the fare; That waiking is good for a frail constitution, The doctors agree, there is virtue in sir. A SURVIVOR. Our Destiny Upon Us.

The rough outdoor weather will brace up the "peaked"
And give them a vigorous bearing and style;
There's health and long life for the ones who feel The Rev. Algernon S. Crapsey, D. D., of St. An drew's Church yesterday morning delivered a ser-"streaked." And poor folks can travel for two cents a mile. "We to-day are in the presence of a new display of imperial power. We belong also to the imperial These brave resolutions are built for the masses
To curry the favor of hapseeds, I think;
The fusion officials will give up their passes
When cattle won't graze and when horses won't
drink. peoples. Suddenly, without premeditation, we hav been compelled to manifest in the face of the world a force which from this time on will be a controlling force in the affairs of the world. It is not for us t

The Pops are the garest old gang of deceivers In search of fat office that ever were known; The Porters, the Benton Marete and Clemdeavers Will cling to a pass like a dog to a bone. Their feelings may change for a time in convention When platforms are built to "gettn on;" but, stop-The good resolution and evil intention

Platinguish the man who is known as a Pop.

They how for reform, but they hustle for plunder As soon as a fix paying office is near; the hope of our land is to turn the Pops under, To give these pretenders a seat in the rear. Just think! At the State House the graces wer growing.

The tops of the pig weeds 'most kissing the sun,
While, feet upon desks, the officials were blowing
To hapseeds of what the reformers had done.

From the Detroit Free Irres.

It was Hobson's choice, and he took it;
And look at him to-day! There sin't a chap in a
mile and a lap with half such a snap as Hobson has
got-and say.

If any young follow that's fighting wants honor
and glory and fane.

You bet your sweet life he must peel for the skiffe
And show the whole world that he's game!

J. L. Some out in the country were grinding their axes, And using the hard-handed farmers to turn. By pledging themselves to reduction of taxes; That husbandmen soon would have money to burn And now they appeal to the downtrodden masses
By "smashing" themselves with commendable
grit;
But, do you suppose they will burn up their peaces
And walk? Yes, I think that they will—aber mit.

OUR SICK AND WOUNDED. SAN JOSE'S 40-MINUTE COMPANY. Need of Preparation to Receive Them at How the California City Broke the Record

reply of the authorities at Washington to com-

plaints against the needless sufferings of the

sick on the Concho and the Seneca is a promise

of place to point out that an investigation is

the shameful blundering, no matter who is re-

cable with Washington; it can be reached i

can convey whatever medical supplies, com-

authority waked up to a comprehension of th

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.

ence of Colonial Premiers in London last year

the question of the share Canada shall take in

the defence of the empire has been the subject

of discussion between the two Governments.

The result has been the appointment of a com-

mittee of expert military and naval officers

the members of which have now arrived in

Canada. They are Major-Gen. Leach, C. B.,

Royal Engineers, who is to act as President;

Col. Lake, Quartermaster-General of Canada;

Lieut.-Col. Dalton, Royal Engineers, and Capt.

White, R. N. In the commission which has

been prepared for them it is stated that they

are to consider questions relating to the organi-

zation of the militia and the defences of the

Dominion of Canada as a part of the plan for

Dominion of Canada as a part of the plan for the defence of the empire. The committee is further to report upon the possibility of recruiting for both the army and the naval service in Canada, and also upon how far the general interchange of Canadian with the Imperial troops for service outside the Dominion in other parts of the British Impire is advisable. The committee is to be assisted in the consideration of questions of policy and general organization in their application to Canada by a committee of the Government.

Canada's permanent force and militia together number only 33,271 men, and of these only 865 are regulars, 385 being artillerymen, 326 infantry and 151 cavairymen.

The officers who are intrusted with the investigation are all men of experience. Major-Gen. Leach, the President of the commission, wears a medal and clasp for survey work with the Looshai expedition in 1871-72, receiving also the thanks of the Government of India and the Secretary of State. In the Afghan campaign of 1878-99 he again won promotion and received the Victoria Cross, medal and clasp. In the Soudan campaign of 1885 he was mentioned in the despatches and received a medal with two clasps and the Khedive's Star. His employment has been largely in surveying and engineering work.

TWO CHINESE MINISTERS HERE.

Them to Be Amusing Creatures.

Minister to Germany, and his Excellency Wu

Ting-fang, Chinese Minister at Washington,

met here yesterday at the consulate in West

Ninth street, and went out last evening to see

the place. The Minister at Washington came

here partly to greet the Minister at Berlin, who

The Minister from Washington visited the

Produce Exchange in the morning. He came on the floor in company with Vice-Presi-

dent E. T. Barrows after he had signed

his name in Chinese characters in the vis-

itors' book. The signature, some of the

ket."
"But the weather may be different to-morrow. What then?" he asked, and he laughed heartly when he received the answer. "We will then make a different price."
The Minister expressed decided approval when Mr. Barrown told him that the Exchange was accustomed to settle all trade disputes itself without going to the courts.

is on his way home to China.

His Excellency Hsu King Cheng, the Chin

in Grain Seem to One of

in Becruiting Men for the War. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: The From the San Francisco Evaminar, On Friday morning, July 8, a young man named Adel was breakfasting with his friend F. C. Sanford in San José. Over their coffee that there shall be an investigation. Is it out they chatted about the news of the day, par ticularly the news concerning military matter not what is wanted, but an immediate stop to In California. Sanford, now a capitalist, had been a military man, and his brother, Col. Sansponsible for it? Santiago is connected by ford, now in New York, is known all over the United States as an excellent officer. Adel four days by a steamer from New York, that had belonged to the National Guard ever since he left school, ten years ago. Besides, partly forts, doctors and nurses are needed for the on account of his father's services in the homeward voyage in the transport of our sick and wounded. Quick work by some one in militia since 1803, but more particularly because of his own worth and capacity, he had been assured of a commission sooner or later necessities of the situation can end this series Now, when you're expecting a call to arms at any moment, and when you're young and ful of tragic horrors at once. There will be plenty of courage and enthusiasm, you're likely to or courage and enthusiasm, you're likely to rest the news concerning camps and warriors with unusual interest. Young Adel and his friend Sanford read that Woodland had voluntarily relinquished her chance of serving the nation. It didn't occur to Adel to condemn or approve. He only set his cup down, and, looking across the table at Sanford, said:

"I bet I could raise a company in an hour to take its place."

"I bet I could raise a company in an hour to take its place."

"Why don't you do it?" asked his companion immediately.

Adel'a coffee was about to fulfil its manifest destiny and go the way of all good coffee. But again the cup was set down and the young man started for the telephone.

He called up Adit.-den. Barrett, and the Adjutant passed him with the military open sesame to Gov. Budd's telephone, whose number is one of the mysteries no civilian and very few swen of the martial elect may penetrate.

"I can report at Camp Merritt with 120 men, mostly ex-members of the milita, on twelve hours' notice. Governor," said young Adel.

"Give San José a chance to take Woodland's place."

"Give San José a chance to take Woodland's place."

"I will let you know in two hours." said the Governor's voice finally over the phone.

Young Adel's coffee was never drunk.

There were things to be done in these two hours. The man who organised the forty-minute company was not the man to sit idle planning what he would do at the end of two hours should the Governor's decision be favorable. He would do first and plan afterward. The company should be formed immediately. If over the wires should come a disbeartening "No," the loss of time and money and heart would not compare with what might result should the word be "les," and two proclous hours have been wasted.

authority waked up to a comprehension of the necessities of the situation can end this series of tragic horrors at once. There will be plenty of time to investigate and fix the blame for the blundering and inefficiency at Santingo and nearer home afterward.

At the situation of the same sent away from Santingo under conditions that rendered torture and loss of life inevitable, but their treatment when they came within reach of help has been another chapter of the same sort. There has been utter lack of preparation and of appreciation of the task before the army authorities here, and of willingness to allow others to step in and remedy the consequences of their inefficiency.

The fevers from which our men are auffering were foressen: the wonder is that they held off for nearly two months. What preparations have been made to meet them? Why were not surgeons enough, even if they were "contract doctors," sent to Santiago? Why were nurses turned away? Why have the transports been turned away from Hampton Roads, where the War Department is supposed to have two large hotels at its disposal for hospital purposes, and the men on them been forced to undergo over twenty-four hours of unnecessary hardship? What has the Burgeon-General's department had in readiness for them at New York, where their tortures have ended?

It is the State quarantine establishment, where Dr. Doty's magnificent work has shown what brains and humanity can do when untummelled by red tape, that has attended to the fever patients. It is the hospitals of the city of New York, with their doctors who are not even "contract surgeons," that have cared for the wounded. If fever patients from the 600 new case a day that Gen. Shafter reports arrive in israer numbers than the New York institutions can manner, what accommodation has the Surgeon-General's department rendy for them? The Navy Department, which fortunately has been apared the infliction of yellow cover so far, has long been ready for it.

These words are written in no spirit of criticism or blame should the worl be "tes," and two precious hours have been wasted.

"I wan down to the fire house," said Lient. Adel, in telling of the formation of the speedlest company in all Unde Ram's army. I had the militia cell sounded—eleven taps, three tignal, though the militiamen understood the story. Hundreds of men geheved about the fire bouse, wendering what it all meant; some were the men it wansed, many were not. But every man who heard the news was at my disposal immediately for any service I might designate. The whole town was mad with enthusiasm. Every nan in it, was animated by the spirit of patriotism. We felt it to be an honor that a town like San José should have the privilege of furnishing two companies, who bigger places competed with us. Men voluntested as messenger boys, as clerka, as said. There was no service so small or so great the condition of th CANADA'S DEFENCES. Questions to Be Considered by a Committe MONTREAL, Aug. 3.-Ever since the confer-

officers and examining physicians at the armory were kept busy.

Young Adel then sent a message home to his sisters. "Fack up my things. I'm off to the war," he said. And the sisters objected to, and obeyed, with a tremer in their voices and a light in their eyes, the order which took their only brother from them.

Company M is a week old now. By sundown, July 9, the physical examination was completed and the men mustered in. And it's the crack company at Camp Barrett.

One Man's Start in Business. From the Philadelphia Record.

itors' book. The signature, some of the grain brokers were inclined to think, was meant as a delicate compliment to them, as it looked very much like "\$ to \$\chi\$." and they said the Minister had evidently forgotten that they also dealt in sixteenths. He wore his pigtail hanging down his back and a red button in his cap. He sucaks English perfectly, and during the hour he was at the Exchange asked innumerable questions. Mr. Barrows took him to the wheat pit and explained the workings of the quotation dials. When told that the brokers in the pit were solling september wheat he aroused considerable amusement by remarking: "But who's buying it?" He was much interested in the Government weather map as delineated on a large blackboard, and learned that the grain market was a "weather market."

"But the weather may be different to-mor-From the Philadelphia Record.

Of all the curious starts in life of which selfmade men are apt to boast, the most extraordinary one is that which furnished the basis for a business from which a stationer in this city derives a comfortable income. He does not toil she story himself, but it comes from an old acquaintance whose veracity is beyond question. The successful business man of to-day was once a collector for a mercantile house, and made as high as thirty or forty calls per day on delinquent customers. He always borrowsed a lead pencil from each one, and never returned it unless asked to do so. Of course, no suspicion attached to him, for forgetfulness in regard to lead pencils is recognized as a human failing. One of every three he secured was long enough to pass myster as a new pencil, and after he collected LOOD in this way he secured a contract for furnishing lead pencils to a country school. One of the advantages of his bid was that he offered to supply pencils already sharpened. He now maintains a commodious stationary store, and his contract department flourishes.

Plums for Yellow Fever. From the Gulfport (Miss.) Southward

From the Gulfpert (Min.) Southward.
Southward respectfully informs the Forest Register and others of the State pross who are congratulating themselves and the State Board of Health that a wonderful discovery in medical science was made at McHenry the summer, and that is nothing less than a new cure for yellow fever. A married lady living in McHenry during the epidemic of quaranthe became unwell (the result of natural conditions); the physicians declared her case one of yellow fevar and prescribed medicine. The lady was yearning for plums; relatives sent four miles in the country and secured a supply, of which the lady ate say two quarts, and in a coupie of days was entirely well. She did not touch the dector's medicine. The State Board who so valiantly stamped out the fever at McHenry should make claim for the discovery of the plum cure.

Caviar from Connecticut. From the Hartford Courant.

From the Hartford Courant.

Chestes, July 28.—In former years fishing for sturgeon has not been very profitable, as the meat did not bring a large price, but last year the Ety brothers of Hadlyme learned the secret of pickling the spawn, after which it brings a big price. It is used in the New York restaurants for exviar. These men have several nets in Chester Reach which catch from one to three fish per net nightly, and as the spawn brings from \$8 to \$.0 for each fish it makes a remansative business. After being pickled the spawn is almost black, and one large fish will furnish a pickle keg full. When a fish is found in the net it is drawn alongside of the boat and a hitch taken around its tail with a strong rope, when it is towed ashore and tied to a stake until wanted. The meat brings from six to ten ceats a pound.

BUMBLINGS IN INDIA. figns of Coming Disturbance and Measures Against It.

The last mail from India brings news of great

ectivity in the arsenals and at the military

centres in evident preparation for an expected ampaign. The feeling in the Upper Punjab is said to be that a storm is brewing on the rontier, the baznars are full of rumors and the Government is taking measures to face any emergency, whether in Bajaur and the Swat Valley toward Chitral in the north, or in the Tochi Valley on the west, toward central Afghanistan. The theft of arms from the frontier posts has begun again as before the Tirah campaign, and at one station a sentry has been nurdered for his rifle and ammunition without any clue to the perpetrators being discovered. The political unrest among the natives consequent on these rumors and happenings was increasing and causing much anxiety to the Government officials and Administration. From Cabul it was reported that the argenal there was busy turning out field guns, rifles, and cartridges for the Afghan Army, which is and cartridges for the Afghan Army, which is being brought to a fair state of efficiency. The greatest confidence is said to be entertained at Bimia in the loyalty of the Ameer Abdurrahman Khan to the British Government, and his cooperation with the British Government, and his ecoperation with the British Army in case of a war heyond the Indian frontier is regarded as assured. Acting under pressure from the British Government, the Shah of Persia has prohibited all traffic in arms along the coast of the Persian Guif and the Indian Ocean, the object being to prevent the modern rifles, that have been exported of late in considerable quantities from Birmingham in England to that part of Asia, finding their way across Persia and through Afghan territory into the hands of the Indian frontier tribes.

The most important event connected with the internal affairs of India is the announcement of the sentence on the British soldiers concerned in the murder of Dr. Suresh Chunder at Barrackpore, Calcutta. They were found guilty of inflicting grievous bodily injury and sentenced to seven years' imprisonment.

The British military authorities have also taken steps to prevent the indiscriminate issue of shooting passes to private soldiers, the privilege having been considerably abused, and in some instances conflicts having arisen between the military and villagers, in which some of the latter lost their lives. In future, officers issuing shooting passes will be held responsible for their abuse. While these measures have given a certain degree of satisfaction, the question of increased taxation required to meet the ever growing debt and expenditure of India is causing much agitation in native circles, as it has become apparent that the borrowing of money to meet current expenditure cannot go on indefinitely. being brought to a fair state of efficiency. The

Perfection and \$13 a Month. From the Washington Evening Star.

Perfection and \$13 a Month.

From the Washington Evening Star.
One of the herces now in Cuba doing his share of the suffering for freedom's sake is given to indulging in the flowing bowl; not a mild indulgence, either, but a rip-roaring, whoop-snorting indulgence that is simply terrific in its mildest aspect. One day before he had floated over to the shores of the Gem of the Antilles the Colonel of his regiment called him into his tent for the purpose of talking to him like a father, as he had known him for years.

Now. look here, John, said the Colonel kindly, what do you mean by this sort of thing?

"I mean to quit, Colonel," he responded.
"You've said that a million times. You ought to be ashamed of yourself, You are a man of more than ordinary intelligence, you have nice people at home, you are of a good family, you are quick to learn the duties of a soldler, you are clean, you look well, you keep your accoutrements in fine condition, you are obedient, you are always willing to take your share of the hardships, you never complain, and, in fact, you are a model soldler with one exception."

"What's that, Colonel?" asked John, just a shade learly, it must be confessed.

"You will get drunk."
"Is that all, Colonel?"
"That's enough, isn's it?"
John steadied himself by the Colonel's table.
"Now, Colonel." be said—all volunteers have a way of talking to their superiors—"if I'm all these good things that you are 17 am why not let the drinking go with the balance? You don't expect to get all the cardinal virtues for \$13 a month, do you?"

Foreign Notes of Beal Interest.

A nugget of gold weighing 1,686 sunces and valued at \$32,500 has been found at Kanowna in West Aus

Prince Maximilian of Saxony, who became a priest a few years ago, has been appointed Bishep of Kulm, in West Prussia. The Prince is 28 years of age. One development of the fight between the English a firms has been their taking up the sale of wince and liquors as part of the business. Now one of the

chief contestants announces that newspapers, books, and magazines will be sold in all its tea stores. Berlin courts have ruled that exhibiting the signs "English spoken here" or "Ici on parle français" in shops where the languages are not spoken by the shopmen is a contravention against the law dealing with unfair competition in trade, and is punishable

by a fine or imprisonment. Mr. Kensit, the London bookseller who started the new militant anti-ritualistic campaign, was a choir bey in a ritualist church at the age of 15. He then became firmly convinced that ritualistic services were no better than mere imitations of Romish serrices," and took to street preaching.

Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy the third, Bart., has just died at Bombay. His own name was Manekjes Cursetjee, but on succeeding to the title he assumed the name of the first baronet, his grandfather, in accordance with the special act of the Legislative Council of India, passed to perpetuate the name of the great Parses philanthropist.

The Hon. Robert Charles Sinclair de Courcy, brother of Baron Kingsale, the premier baron of Ireland, whose barony dates from 1181 and who has the right to wear his hat in the presence of the British sovereign, has just given up his place as first cal in steward and trumpeter on the Peninsular and Oriental steamer Britannia, as a relative has left him n annuity. At Danzig the Prussian Government is about to

and as many instructors. Its specialties will be hydraulic engineering, shipbuilding, marine en-gines, electricity, and agricultural chemistry. The object of the school is to apply science to the needs of the low-lying maritime districts of Prussia along the Baltic coast. England's Chancery Court has refused in a recent case to recognize the validity in England of legal

establish a technical institute with forty professors

American divorces. A widow, who applied for dower, was shown to have been married four times in eight years and to have the three previous husbands still living from whom she had been divorced. A Florida Gence was relected for the test, and Mr. Justice Kekewich held that it was void in England.

Sulz, a Swiss town in the canton of Aargan, is suffering from a peculiar boycott. The town recently dismissed its schoolteacher, after fifty years' survice, without giving him a pension, and advertised for a new teacher. There were no applicants for the place, the Aargau Teachers' League town on its black list and declared that it would not emove the ban till the discharged teacher received a pension. The town decided to sue the teachers, but lawyer in the canton could be found to take up he case. Other professional men have also decided to have nothing to do with Bulz.

A Monnet-Sully scandal is exciting Paris to the exinsion even of the Droyfus affair. The tragedian is a member of the jury to decide the yearly assignment of prizes to the pupils of the Paris Conserva toire. As his brother, Faul Mounet, teaches one of the classes, the Minister of Public Instruction suggested that it would be in better taste if M. Mounet-Sull; did not sit on the jury, and the tragodian agreed with him. Unfortunately some persons chose to look on the request as an insult to a man of Mounet-Sully's character and the boulevardiers are quarrelling over the question whether M. Mounet-Sully has been sub jected to insult or not.

Very high prices were obtained at the sale of the pictures and sketches left by the late Sir Edward Burne Jones, the 20d lots bringing in a total of \$147.877, although many were more studies or unfinished. The painting "Love and the Pilgrim," 5 feet by 10, brought \$28,105, the highest price ever paid for a Bugne Jones, exceeding by \$255 the sum paid for "The Mirror of Venus" at the Bustin sale. "The Fall of Lucifer" brought \$5,110. The sale opened Fall of Lucifer" brought \$5,110. The sale opened with some drawings in gold on colored ground. Of these "A Kude Study" was sold for \$400 and "Nimne" for \$400. Twenty-eight pastels were sold for nearly \$25,000; "The Dream of Launcelot" for \$3,410; "Departure of Enights in Quest of the Holy Grail" for \$3,200; "The Nativity" and "The Crucifation" for \$2,045; "An Amazon" for \$1,575. Eighteen water colors brought nearly \$35,000; "St. Cecilia" fetched \$3,880; "The Tree of Life," \$4,040; a head of "Nimuc," \$2,505; "The Last Judgment," \$3,150; "Paradise" and "Sir Galainad," \$2,100. Of the pen-"Paradise" and "Bir Galahad," \$2,100. Of the pen "Francise" and "Bir Galahad," \$2,100. Of the pen-cil and chalk drawings an "Augel for the Annuncia-tion" and two other heads brought \$2,100; "Christ Eleasing the Little Children," \$1,680; "Odin, Thor and Freys," \$870; "The Seven Works of Chartty," and Freys. we'o; The Seven Works of Charity, \$365; "Three Dancing Girls," \$655. Among the oil paintings and studies "Persons and Andromeda" brought \$2,100; "Elijah in the Wilderness," \$4,286; "The Wirard," \$2,780; "The Siress,"